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SUMMARY OF NATIONAL PAPER*

The central theme of the Greek National Report is found in the Introduction. It includes two messages: The first is the unquestionable usefulness of science and technology in development as well as national independence. The second is the need for consistency and balance in every form of scientific and technological activity, in order to avoid abnormal developments, in the effort to create national self-reliance.

The introduction is followed by the standard sections, describing aspects of research and technology development in Greece.

2. Structure of Research Activities: Describes governmental and non-governmental agencies engaged in scientific research, as well as the administrative and financial structure. The planning and co-ordination of research by the State is analysed in detail, as it is a recent and comprehensive framework. Emphasis is given to the distribution of researchers and research financing by sector.

Note: This document has been prepared by the national focal point: Scientific Research and Technology Agency, Vas. Constantinou 48, Athens 501, Greece.

* The designations employed, the presentation of material and the views expressed in this paper are those of the Government of Greece and do not necessarily reflect the practices and views of the Secretariat of the United Nations in any of these respects.

3. Structure and Organization of the Greek Educational System: The structure of the educational system is diagrammatically described. It is emphasized that (a) the lack of organized post-graduate studies, and (b) the existence of controls (exams) in the flow of high school graduates towards universities, substantially limiting their numbers, result in a large number of Greek university students abroad. The final result is a loss of foreign exchange as well as considerable brain-drain.

4. National Science Policy: An overview of the development of science policy in Greece, identifying various problems faced in the past and the solutions attempted recently. The recent reorganization of the over-all scientific research policy formulation process is briefly described.

5. Information Systems in Science and Technology: The lack of a central co-ordinating body for information and documentation processes is identified, together with the necessary improvement and multiplication of existing specialized information nodes. Then, an action plan is outlined for the development of the sector, which is considered vital in the over-all development of science and technology research in the country.

6. Technological Innovation and Technology Transfer in Industry: Gives a brief picture of the position of industry in the resarch process, and underlines the fact that industry and State are not interrelated in terms of the flow of scientific research financing. To this effect, a set of incentives are proposed for a more active participation of industry, both in providing research funding and in developing industrial research.

7. International Scientific Co-operation: Establishes the importance given to international bilateral and multilateral co-operation in the field of science and technology. The objectives and contents of such bilateral conventions are outlined. Further, Greece's participation in international organizations is described, and a proposal is set forth, for international co-operation in research following the model of UNEP.